The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA—— PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUSE.

No. 487.] THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1796. [Vol. IV

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be expoſed for ſale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water ſtreets)

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the ſale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and ſelling of ſuch articles therein between the times of public ſales as may be on limitation. They likewiſe offer their ſervices in tranſacting any kind of Commiſſion Buſineſs.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1796.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday next, May 21ſt, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon,

WILL BE SOLD,

At the houſe of Mrs. Harriſon in Royal-Street, adjoining the dwelling of Mr. John Longdon,

Sundry Houſehold and Kitchen FURNITURE;

CONSISTING OF

Feather Beds, Bedſteads, Tables, Chairs, And Irons, Shovel and Tongs, Pewter, Queen's Wares &c.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

May 17.

On Wedneſday the 25th Inſt. at 10 o'clock in the morning will peremptorily be ſold, at the Vendue Store,

On a Credit of 3 and 6 Months,

For Negotiable Notes in the Bank of Alexandria, with approved Indorſers,

All the Stock in Trade

OF A GENTLEMAN WHO WISHES TO DECLINE THE

MERCANTILE BUSINESS,

Amounting to 7000l. Currency at leaſt,

CONSISTING OF

Broad Cloths, Caſſimeres, Wiltons, Blankets, Caddas, Callicoes, Muſlins, Muſlinets, Dimitics, Marſeilles Quiltings, Cambricks, Lawns, Kentings, Muſlin-Lawn, Kenting-Silk, Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs and Shawls, Cordurovs, Thickſetts, Fuſtians, Velvets, Velverets, Princeſs Stuff, Everlaſtings, Jeans, Jenets, Laces, Edgings, a large quantity of Silk Ribbands, and Silks of various kinds for Ladies Dreſs, with a variety of many other Goods, and in particular ſeveral packages of Hardware.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

Bank of Alexandria,

May 11, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank will diſcount in future at 60 days. Notes intended for diſcount, that have not more than 60 days to run, muſt be lodged at the Bank on Mondays (and dated that day) in each week before 1 o'Clock, and if more than one Note is offered they muſt be put under cover, and directed to the Preſident and Directors. The Directors are to meet on Tueſday evenings to make the Diſcounts, and on Wedneſday mornings the Diſcounts are to be payable.

A Diſcount-Clerk wanted at the Bank—Salary 450 Dollars per annum. Any Perſon deſirous to fill that office will pleaſe to apply (by Letter) to the Preſident and Directors on Tueſday next.

GURDEN CHAPIN.
CASHIER.

N. B. Thoſe who offer Notes for Diſcount are requeſted to be punctual in calling at the Bank on *Wedneſdays* to receive their Diſcounts, or to have them entered in their Books, that being a day ſet apart for that particular buſineſs. G. C.

May 12.

NOTICE.

AT a ſpecial meeting of the Preſident and Directors of the Bank of Alexandria, on Saturday the 14th of May, 1796. it was ordered, That all Notes, hereafter to be put into the Bank for Diſcount, muſt not be endorſed by the Drawer; but that it muſt be mentioned at the foot of each Note for whoſe accommodation the Diſcount is aſked.

By order of the Board,

GURDEN CHAPIN,
CASHIER.

May 17.

An apprentice wanted apply to the Printer.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

VICTOR HUGUES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FRENCH AND AMERICAN GAZETTE AT NEW-YORK.

I expect of your condeſcenſion and impartiality to inſert in your Gazette this letter.

As a public functionary, I was to be applauded and ſlandered. It is the effect of the government which we have adopted. I made it a law to myſelf never to anſwer or enter into any altercation reſpecting my functions.

Nineteen months ſince, I urged my recall. Congratulations, encouragements, a general approbation of all our operations, have been the anſwer of the committee of public ſafety, which muſt prove to the enemies of our country, that, notwithſtanding the different factions which might have diſunited the national convention, every one has fighed for a republic, and the deſtruction of the Britiſh nation.

But now that the government is fixed, I have inſiſted with intreaties upon my recall; I hope that I ſhall obtain it next ſpring.

I invite thoſe who have cauſed to be publiſhed in yours, or any other Gazette, facts againſt me to ſign and preſent them to the government for inveſtigation.

I declare that I ſhall proſecute the traitor Collot in France, and that I ſhall eaſily prove to the world his treacherous conduct. I engage to make uſe of his own writings. If he is not guilty, why does he not ſteer his way to France. Moreover I will prove that the Iriſhman Fitzſimon, with O'Brien and Fa[illegible] merchants in Dominica, were commiſſioned by hi[illegible] Britannic majeſty to receive in Guadaloque the amount of adjudicated property of the tranſported French patriots, denominated Brigands by Collot, after the manner of George, Conde, and Co. I will ſhow they have been concerned in veſſels to rob and plunder the republic; O'Brien being here under confinement for that crime till the day that government ſhall paſs judgment on him.

The moment is not far off when the fury of paſſions will give place to calm reaſoning. Then will the public diſtinguiſh the men whoſe energy has created the revolution, from the cameleons, always wavering between the two parties, conſulting only their own intereſts, always exclaiming againſt the cut throats, and yet always devoted to that horrid party.

As to myſelf, I ſhall enjoy the ſatisfaction of having diſcharged a painful taſk, whoſe ſucceſs has even exceeded my moſt ſanguine hopes. As to war operations, I leave it to military men to compare our reſources with thoſe of the enemy; but I pride myſelf in having maintained good order and tranquility, and it will not be found that during the long ſpace of twenty months, one of thoſe people formerly ſlaves, was puniſhed for miſbehaviour towards a white man. Labor went on as formerly. An army of ten thouſand men ſcattered upon Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, 'Statia, St. Martins, Marigalante, contracts, hoſpitals, the ſtaff, all were regularly paid, and ſome hundred thouſand dollars ſent to France. I have received with open arms all the St. Domingo patriots, thoſe of St. Vincent and Martinique, their wives and their children.

If all this is not enough to ſilence my calumniators, the verdicts which, as public accuſer, I provoked, from the revolutionary tribunals at Rochefort and Breſt, and thoſe I have given here, have all been made public, to the eternal ſhame of thoſe who have abuſed the power entruſted to them.—The penal code of the conſtituent aſſembly followed. Two thouſand inhabitants of Guadaloupe might have been ſacrificed to the revolutionary laws. I put them in the way of retrieving their error. I was blamed for the letters of Junius—and in them I glory. Thoſe who cry me down on that account certainly never read them. I muſt beg indulgence for the ſtyle. It cannot be expected that a man of moderate abilities ſhould prove a great writer; I have no claims to genius. I am beſides convinced, that refinement would have deſtroyed in me the gifts of nature. I will ſay more—numbers of my writings have been printed. I never wanted for aſſiſtance; I never ſuffered my ideas to be altered, but always allowed them to be put in better language. This has been my conſtant method. Is there danger in ſpeaking the truth? You have once inſerted in your paper, that I indicted Decheozeaux and Grimeare at Rochefort. It was a miſtake; for I was then ſix hundred miles from the ſpot; not that I would have it underſtood, that they were not guilty. I could not direct the trial, but I would have been a witneſs againſt them.

I am very well known to the inhabitants of St. Domingo. The party who were my bitter enemies, yet granted me their eſteem. Deſpair has hurried many to become the foes of their country; but the inhabitants of Guadaloupe cannot plead the ſame excuſe. All, whatever their opinion, were well received by me, if they had not been guilty of connections with the Britiſh. I know that ſome have apprehended the ſame diſaſters which have afflicted St. Domingo; on which I ſhall obſerve that the planters never ſpoke the truth. Conſtantly they have altered facts. Making no diſtinction between virtuous and criminal men, they have exaſperated thoſe that would ſerve them; while they confided in a band of intriguers, guilt not only remained unpuniſhed, but raiſed its head in triumph.

Polverel and Santhonax, commiſſaries ſent to St. Domingo to re-eſtabliſh peace and tranquility on the iſland, with great reſources to execute their miſſion, ſuffered the whites to be ſlaughtered. Perſons, as well as property, were not ſpared. All citizens were divided. The enemy invaded the country, and all this becauſe they ſided with one party and eſpouſed private animoſities.

Victor Hugues, carrying with him a baneful law, breathing havoc to the colonies, landed on an enemy's ground, and drove away the Britiſh and rebels. Property and individuals were reſpected. No taxes were exacted. All the requiſitions were paid. Order, tranquility, and plenty prevailed every where. The ſtricteſt diſcipline was maintained. Negroes were kept at work; not one proprietor was turned out. The unfortunate from all the iſlands were received and aſſiſted, and Gaudaloupe is in a better ſtate than ever. The ſugar-works are much encreaſed.

The Britiſh well know that they muſt have twenty thouſand men to attack us. I am convinced that General Abercrombie will go off as well drubbed as his comrades and countrymen, generals Grey, Jervis, Vaughan, Irwin, Lindſay, Colin, Graham, Stewart, Preſcot, and Co. I wait for them. It is reported that ſome are already at Barbadoes—Whatever may happen my name and that of the famous COLLOT, ſhall never ſhine together in a capitulation. I have known how to live: I ſhall know how to die. Never will I diſhonor myſelf.

This letter has already run to a very great length; but, perhaps, though inelegant, it will convey the truth. I wait with calmneſs my accuſers. I am convinced that it is in the United States as in Paris. People make much noiſe without proving any thing.

I am, with much eſteem,
VICTOR HUGUES.

From a London Paper.

ABBE RAYNAL.

The late Abbe Raynal was in his 84th year when he died. He walked on foot to Paris a week before his death. He got a cold, which was followed by a catarrh. He kept his bed ſome days. On the 6th of March he got up, ſhaved and dreſſed himſelf. At ſix in the evening, he went to bed; heard a newſpaper read, and made ſome critical obſervations upon the operations announced in the paper. At ten o'clock he died. The juſtice of the peace of the ſection des Champs Elyſees, did not chooſe to bury him until he had aſked the Government whether it was intended to pay him any funeral honors.

Raynal was employed juſt before his death upon a new edition of his philoſophical hiſtory. He had preſented an addreſs to the Directory, to obtain from the agents of the Republic in foreign countries, the documents of which he ſtood in need, relative to the commerce of different nations, to the Eaſt-India Companies, and ſome other objects relative to his work. The Directory immediately complied with his requeſt, and ſent the neceſſary orders to the French Ambaſſadors in Holland, Sweden, Spain and Italy.

It is known, that Raynal left among his manuſcripts, a hiſtory of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in four volumes; but it is rumored, that under the reign of Robeſpierre he burnt part of his papers.

From the New-York Minerva.

BENEZECH. French Miniſter of the interior has addreſſed to the adminiſtrators of the department, a new plan for ſupplying the want of the poor. The object is to ſuccour Orphans, the Sick, and Aged. It propoſes to diminiſh the number of hoſpitals in the country, now too numerous, and thus reduce the expences of management. In lieu of hoſpitals in the communes, are to be eſtabliſhed Bureaux of Benevolence.

For the aged and infirm is to be eſtabliſhed in each department a hoſpital, diſtinct from thoſe provided for the ſick: The miniſter obſerving very juſtly, that well perſons ought not to be lodged in the ſame building with the ſick.

Depots are alſo propoſed for Orphans and deſerted children, which the miniſter obſerves are children of the country.

The healthy poor are to be furniſhed with the means of labour, and to be paid for it.

Succours are alſo, in particular caſes, to be furniſhed for the indigent in private houſes.

In all theſe arrangements we ſee a very exact conformity to the inſtitutions in favour of the poor eſtabliſhed in many of the United States. Indeed the French have been for more than a year paſt, moulding the political and

civil inſtitutions after the models which are found in America. Their government is approximating to ours, and ſo are their charitable eſtabliſhments. No finer encomium can be paſſed on our government, than, that other nations imitate the ſyſtem.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS ſeveral people have lately made a practice of breaking the Fences of the Old Board Yard, near Cameron Run, in order to make pathways through the land—This is to caution all perſons againſt ſuch practices in future, as I am determined to proſecute all ſuch for the injury done to my land.

MARY BLOXHAM.

May 19.

FOR SALE,

BY

William Hartſhorne and Sons,

At their Warehouſe on Col. Hooe's Wharf,

Liverpool and St. Ubes Salt—Dipt Candles—Beef in Barrels—Loaf Sugar in Do.—And a few Barrels of excellent Shad.

ALSO.

Several Lots and Houſes

In good Situations in Alexandria.

May 10.

Jamaica Rum and Coffee

FOR SALE

BY

FLETCHER & OTWAY.

May 17.

FOR SALE,

THE ſubſcriber's Farm near Pohick Church in Fairfax County, 12 miles from Alexandria, and 4 from Colcheſter. The ſituation is pleaſant and very healthy. It contains from 700 to 750 acres, and has on it a valuable Mill-Seat. There are about 30 acres of Good Meadow Land, about 12 acres of which are in a pretty good ſtate of improvement, and 8 of them are exceedingly rich.—This Farm produced 1200 buſhels of wheat laſt year from 138 buſhels of ſeed—on the premiſes are upwards of 300 young bearing Apple trees, the greater part have been bearing 7 or 8 years, alſo about 300 Peach trees, and a variety of Cherry trees, and Pear trees, all bearing. The buildings which are convenient, not elegant, were plaiſtered laſt Fall. It has a large Barn, Granery, and Stablage for 15 Horſes; a large Garden and Yard lately nailed in; a Well of Excellent Water well ſecured with a brick wall, and a number of other Buildings.

May 12. JOHN FOWLER.

Ticklenburgs & Shot.

WE have juſt received a ſmall quantity of Ticklenburgs of an excellent quality, and a quantity of Shot aſſorted in ſizes, which we will ſell very low.

HEPBURN & DUNDAS.

May 5.

LOTS FOR SALE,

IN FEE SIMPLE,

ON SEVERAL STREETS IN THE TOWN OF ALEXANDRIA.

For Terms apply to

March 17. JESSE TAYLOR.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

OF

Superfine Cloths, Caſſimeres,

Fancy Goods, Muſlinets, and Dimities.

May 10. JOHN HARPER.

IRISH LINENS.

A FEW Boxes well bought and aſſorted are receive, from London by the ſubſcriber, and will be ſollow for Notes at 90 and 120 days.

May 14. ROB. HAMILTON.

John G. Ladd

HAS JUST RECEIVED, & FOR SALE,

A FEW CHESTS OF

SOUCHONG TEA.

May 14.

ADAM LYNN,

GOLD & SILVERSMITH, ENGRAVER, &c.

HAS juſt received an Elegant Aſſorment of

Plated Ware,

Alſo a variety of Gilt and Fancy Necklaces, Neck Chains, Ear Drops, Lockets, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gilt Watch Chains, Keys, Seals, &c. which he is now opening at his ſhop in King-Street next door to Mr. Peter Wiſe's; where he makes in the neateſt manner every article in the Gold and Silver-Smith Buſineſs.

☞ Juſt received a few handſome Silver Watches.

☞ The higheſt price for old Gold and Silver.

May 6.

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

FROM EUROPE.

VIA NEW-YORK.

By Captain Dickerſon, of the James, 31 days from London, we have received London Papers to the Third of April. *They contain many intereſting articles, which we have ſelected for this day's Advertiſer.*

PARIS, 4 GERMINAL (MARCH 24).

A public misfortune is announced: it appears, alas! to be too true. Pichegru has ſent in his reſignation of the command of the army of the Rhine and the Moſelle. And this reſignation was accepted on the 24th Ventoſe, (March 14) by the directory! Each of theſe facts is equally aſtoniſhing. Pichegru has not, without the moſt powerful motives, abandoned his poſt at the moment when what was ſaid with truth of Turenne, might alſo, without flattery, be applied to him—*that his reputation was worth an army.* Pichegru, therefore, owes to France the developement of the cauſes which have obliged him to retire. If his retreat was not forced, it was daſtardly, and the effect of weakneſs. A general who has attained ſuch a degree of glory and conſideration does not belong to himſelf; he belongs to the republic, which requires from him new triumphs.

Envy, mediocrity, jealouſy, and the jacobiniſm which deteſt Pichegru, will repeat that victory does not depend on a ſingle man: I hope ſo. But hiſtory teaches me that it may be dangerous to put it to the trial. It is not proved, that, without Villars, France would have been ſaved at Denain; nor at Fontenoy, without the Mareschal de Saxe.

I know the prodigies atchieved by the enthuſiaſm and bravery of our ſoldiers; but I alſo know what can be effected by the name of a general cheriſhed by his troops, dreaded by the enemy, eſteemed by his rivals, and ſo often crowned with victory. I know that we felicitate ourſelves on the court intrigue that occaſioned the diſmiſſion of Clairfayt, which alſo was called a reſignation. I know that the retirement of Pichegru will be a ſubject of joy and hope to our moſt cruel enemies at London and Vienna. I know that Germany blames the Emperor for having accepted the reſignation of Clairfayt. France will alſo blame the directory for having accepted that of Pichegru, unleſs it ſhall appear to have been determined by the moſt deciſive reaſons. The directory, and more eſpecially Carnot, in whoſe hands the war department is particularly veſted, ought to know, that if, after the retreat of Pichegru, any miſcarriages ſhould happen, the whole of the reſponſibility will lie on the government; it will unqueſtionably in ſuch a caſe be ſaid—Why was this reſignation accepted or called for?—*Perlet.*

7 GERMINAL—MARCH 27.

It was very well for Duplanteer, in his ſpeech on the liberty of the preſs, to affirm, that the revolution was finiſhed, ſince we had a government organized, a conſtitution accepted, and a directory eſtabliſhed on the principles of republicaniſm. It is yet but the dream of a well-meaning man.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

We are happy to announce the ſafe arrival off Falmouth of the homeward bound Liſbon and Mediterranean convoy, on Tueſday laſt, on which evening, the wind being unfavourable to proceed, ſeveral of them put into that port. They came under the protection of the Andromache and Amphion frigates.

An Italian paper mentions, that no leſs than five prophets are now in confinement in the priſons at Rome, for predicting the fall of the Popedom, before the expiration of the laſt year. One of them came from England.

Forgery of L'Eclair. It is a circumſtance rather curious, that the celebrated impoſition of a preliminary convention between the Emperor and France, in the forged Eclair, ſhould on the 7th inſt, have been inſerted in the real Eclair, without any remarks from the editor to prove the falſehood of the intelligence.

MARCH 30.

Our recent letters from the Cape of Good Hope ſtate, that great deſertions had prevailed among our troops in that ſettlement; that they had gone into the interior part of the country, where they were very flatteringly received by the natives. The 1ſt battalion of the 84th had loſt the largeſt number of men; the officers of the 2d battalion, which is reduced, were expected in a ſhort time to relieve thoſe now in garriſon with the 1ſt at the Cape.

Orders have been ſent to Cork, to contract for 10,000 tons of proviſions; including flour, peas, oatmeal, &c. to be ſhipped from that port, in the courſe of the ſeaſon, for Gibraltar, to victual the garriſon; which is to receive ſufficient ſupplies of every kind in the courſe of the ſummer.

APRIL 1.

We have received the Paris papers of the 26th, 27th and 28th ult.

The papers from the 22d to the 26th are wanting. The former contain intelligence of much importance.

Charette has at length been taken and ſhot. Entirely defeated by the republican army—his troops diſperſed and incapable of being again collected and rallied—himſelf cloſely purſued—Charette aſſumed the dreſs of a peaſant, with the hope of eluding the ſtrict ſearch that was making after him. He wandered for ſome time among the fields alone, and was at length diſcovered and purſued by a republican patrole. His ſtrength being at laſt exhauſted, he ſunk upon the ground, and was taken by two grenadiers, who carried him on their ſhoulders to the next poſt, from whence he was conveyed to Angers. At Angers he was tried and ſentenced to be ſhot.—The ſentence was immediately carried into execution.

This event may be conſidered as the death blow to the Vendean war.

The negociations with Sardinia, if we may believe the accounts in the French papers, had made conſiderable progreſs when they were broken off. Sardinia had conſented to a proviſional ceſſation of Savoy and Nice; but ſhe required that this ceſſation ſhould not be definite till the general peace, and that France ſhould give his Sardinian majeſty compenſation and indemnity.

This the French government would not conſent to, and the negociations were immediately broken off.

The Batavian convention, according to letters from the Hague, decreed, on the 10th ult. the levying one man out of every thouſand, for the ſervice of the navy of the new republic.

The commune of Amſterdam, wiſhing to re-eſtabliſh the credit of its bank, which had been deſtroyed by the revolution, has juſt opened a loan of 7 millions of florins, at four per cent intereſt. The property and revenues of the city are to be mortgaged as a ſecurity for the ſum to be repaid in twenty years. The ſubſcriptions were opened on the 14th inſt. at the treaſury of the city of Amſterdam.

APRIL 2.

Eighteen thouſand ſix hundred tons of foreign wheat are now ready to be imported from the Baltic into this country.

APRIL 3.

From Laſt Night's Gazette.

Horſe-Guards, March 31.

Diſpatches from major-general Stuart, commanding his majeſty's and the Eaſt India company's troops in the iſland of Ceylon, dated Trincomale, October 10, have been received by the right hon. Henry Dundas, one of his majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate; by which it appears that the fort of Batticaloe, in that iſland, ſurrendered on the 18th of September, to a detachment under the command of major Frazer, of the 72d regiment. That on the 24th of the ſame month, general Stuart embarked from Trincomale, with a conſiderable detachment of troops and artillery, on board of the Centurion man of war, the Bombay frigate, the Bombay ſtore-ſhip, and the Swallow and John Packets, and on the 26th diſembarked the troops at Point Pedro, about 24 miles from Jaffnapatam, of which place he took poſſeſſion on the following days. That on the firſt of October, captain Page, of his Majeſty's ſhip Hobar, with a part of the 52d regiment, under the command of the hon. captain Monſon, on their return from Point Pedro to Trincomale, took poſſeſſion of the factory and military poſt of Molletiveo; and that on the 5th of the ſame month, the fort and iſland of Manar ſurrendered to captain Barbutt, whom general Stuart had detached on that ſervice, with the flank companies of the 72d regiment, and two companies of Sepoys, immediately on his having obtained poſſeſſion of Jaffnapatam.

A letter from colonel Brathwaite, dated Madras, October 17, 1795, announces the ſurrender of Malacca, and its dependencies, on the 17th of Auguſt, to the troops ſent on that ſervice, under the command of Major Brown.

By diſpatches from Bengal it alſo appears, that Chinſura, and its dependencies, have been taken; and that the Dutch forces at thoſe ſettlements are priſoners of war.

Advices from France ſtate, that in conſequence of importations from Hamburg, &c. they had univerſally a ſuperflux of corn.

PORTSMOUTH, MARCH 22.

Upon the return of vice admiral Cornwallis to Spithead, in conſequence of his ſhip the Royal Sovereign, having been run foul of by the Belliſarius tranſport, an order was ſent down to him to hoiſt his flag on board the Africa frigate, and ſail with all expedition for the Weſt-Indies. This the admiral objected to, wiſhing to go out in his own ſhip. The admiralty board, in return to his objections, ſent him poſitive orders to ſtrike his flag; which have of courſe been complied with. This affair, we fear, is likely to deprive the country of the immediate ſervices of this gallant and experienced officer; though it muſt appear obvious, that the conſequence was unavoidable on the part of the executive naval government of the country.

LONDON, APRIL 8.

Lord Howe has intimated to the admiralty board, that he is ready to repair to Portſmouth at one day's notice, to aſſemble a court martial on vice-admiral Cornwallis.

Admiral Cornwallis has requeſted of the admiralty board, that no unneceſſary delay may be made in bringing him to trial.

The following are ſtated to be the principal charges on which this officer is to be tried, exhibited againſt him by the admiralty boards.

1ſt. That his return is a flagrant breach of truſt, as well as a direct diſobedience of orders.

2d. That the accident which oſtenſibly occaſioned his return, happened only two days after he ſailed, and while they were ſtill in the Channel.

3d. That after croſſing the bay, and to the ſouthward of Cape Finiſterre, he ſent another ſhip (deſtined for another ſervice) on with the convoy, and returned to Spithead, inſtead of ſhifting his flag into, and going himſelf in that ſhip (the Minotaur).

4th. And that the weather did not prevent him from ſhifting his flag, becauſe when he left the convey, captain Louis, of the Minotaur, came on board the Royal Sovereign, to receive his orders.

Alexandria, May 19.

By an arrival at Baltimore from Antigua we learn that the Britiſh fleet had arrived at Barbadoes, and that 400 tranſports were lying in Carliſle Bay. It was likewiſe ſaid that they had brought out 16000 troops, and with the militia of the iſland, could muſter 25,000 men; and further, that they were embarking to proceed immediately againſt Guadaloupe—On the other hand, Victor Hugues was watching their motions with the greateſt vigilance, and had made a general call, from the iſlands of all the Sans Culottes out of pay, to his aſſiſtance; and it was generally ſuppoſed that there were in Guadaloupe at leaſt 25,000 effective men. Fed. Gaz.

IMPORTANT—IF TRUE.

Extract of a letter from a Public Functionary of St. Domingo to a citizen in Philadelphia.

BORNE, Floreal 8th (April 27)

Before this reaches you, you will undoubtedly have been informed of the pleaſing intelligence we received from France, and which bids fair to procure us an immenſe ſuperiority over the Engliſh in theſe parts. I can now announce you that citizen Roume, formerly a civil commiſſary, and now one of the five members that will compoſe the colonial directory, is arrived at Port Santo Domingo, where he will be joined by his colleagues, who are the citizens Santhonax, preſident, Raymond, Leblanc, and Geraut, members of the colonial directory. The latter four are on board the fleet, which is compoſed of 42 ſhips of war, 27 French and 15 Spaniſh; with about 30,000 land troops, which will arrive in a few days at Santo Domingo, this being the appointed place of rendezvous. General Lavaux has received an official note from citizen Roume, communicating the above news. Citizen Perroud, the civil ordonator, ſet out on the 22d inſt. for Santo Domingo, in order to give information to Roume of all that has paſſed in the colony.

The following IMPORTANT article is extracted from the London MORNING CHRONICLE of the 26th of March:—

"The ſpeculations going on in the funds at this time, whatever may be the ground of the adventure, is worthy of the moſt attentive obſervation of every friend to his country, and particularly of thoſe men who have a permanent ſtake in the ſoil. We ſhall not ſtop to make an conjectures on the probable motives, nor to criticiſe the reaſons which are aſſigned for the deſperate game; but it may not be unneceſſary to ſtate what they are ſaid to be.

"1. The oſtenſible ground is, the information of a ſpeedy peace.

"2. The ſecret ſuggeſtion is, that a body of eminent ſcrip-holders, have entered into an engagement to *accommodate* government with a large ſum of money: to do which they were deſirous to *force the ſtock up by bargains for time*, that they might ſell their ſtock for *ready money*, at a higher price. They did this in the confidence that their ſpeculation muſt ſucceed, and they truſted to their own opulence and the friendſhip of Mr. PITT, that they ſhould be able in due time to cloſe their accounts *without loſs*.

"This may or may not be the truth. But upon whatever grounds the ſpeculation was founded it has produced conſequences which we will be bold to ſay, neither the miniſter or the adventurers themſelves foreſaw. It has expoſed a moſt fatal ſecret, *that there is ſuch an avidity to ſell out, and at the ſame time ſuch a ſcarcity of ready money, that ſtock to the amount of three millions was ſold before it had riſen one half per cent for ready money!*

"The ſcarcity of ſpecie is ſtill further proved by the difference between ſtock for money, and ſtock for time. The price of money in the market on Thurſday was *thirty-ſix per cent.* And at this rate the adventurers are now carrying on their plot! This then they have done.

"They have proved that there is an enormous quantity of ſtock in the market to ſell, and that ſo far from men having the hopes of peace, and the expectation of a riſe, they are only deſirous to ſell at any rate; and they have further proved, that the quantity of ready money is ſo ſmall, that if they have made any engagement to aſſiſt the Miniſter, they cannot keep their word with him."

We are aſſured that a correct account of the number of the ſigners to the ſeveral petitions in favour of carrying into effect the Britiſh Treaty and of thoſe oppoſed to it, will be publiſhed. This is juſtly due to the public. In our popular government it is of the greateſt importance that an accurate idea ſhould be formed of the predominant ſentiments of the people, on the important ſubject of national faith, in fulfilling national contracts.

G. U. S.

A few days, (the 1ſt of June) will put us into the quiet and peaceable poſſeſſion of the Weſtern Poſts. Troops from Weſt Point, on Hudſon's river, it is expected, will ſoon march, to relieve the Britiſh garriſons at Niagara and Oſwego.

The Schooner Republican, Bowler, was at Gonaives the 15th of April.

From the COURIER FRANCAIS of Philadelphia.

Extract of two letters from London, written by a merchant in London to his partner in this City dated March 18 and 21ſt,

"*For three days paſt, all is here peace. The funds riſe every day. The three per cents are this day at 69 which is enormous for the time.*

At the ſame time we have received this morning letters from Hamburgh of the 11th. all ſpeak of war. Notwithing which bets are laid of a HUNDRED TO ONE *that we ſhall not have another Campaign. God grant it!*

21ſt. I expect to announce to you in my next letter the news of peace.

NEW-YORK, MAY 12.

In the ſupreme court of judicature of this ſtate, held at the city hall of this city, laſt Saturday, ſentence of impriſonment for life, in the ſtate priſon, to be erected in the city and county of New-York, and until its erection, in the goal of this city, was pronounced againſt David Green, otherwiſe called Alexander Howard, for paſſing a forged bill of exchange, purporting to be drawn by Brown, Benſon, and Ives, merchants of Providence, on Mr. Nicholas Cook, of this city, merchant.

A like ſentence was paſſed on Amanda Coe, for uttering a counterfeit note of the Bank of the United States.

Thomas Donnelly, for grand larceny, was ſentenced to two years impriſonment.

Several others convicted of petit larcenies, were ordered to be impriſoned for ſhort periods.

BALTIMORE, MAY 19.

A phyſician in St. Mary's county, Maryland, writes to his friend in Philadelphia, that he was called to a boy in a locked jaw, on the fourth day of the diſorder. He had been taking liquid laudanum in large doſes without effect. The phyſician who had preſcribed this remedy gave him over. The phyſician (our correſpondent) who ſucceeded him, bled him plentifully, and afterwards gave him large quantities of wine and bark. He likewiſe applied bliſters to the outſide of each of his jaws. By the uſe of theſe remedies, he was relieved in 29 hours, and on the 2d of May he was perfectly well. It is to be hoped this communication of cure of a diſorder, ſo often fatal, and by remedies which have ſucceeded in many ſimilar caſes, will prove uſeful to the citizens of the United Sates, and lead them to reject a dependence upon a remedy (laudanum) which has ſeldom done ſervice when uſed alone, and which is preſcribed only in complaiſance to great names.

CARLISLE, MAY 4.

SMALL-POX.

A Child of three years old, in the confluent ſmall-pox, breathing laboriouſly, extremly reſtleſs, and the puſtules almoſt univerſally exhibiting a deadly whiteneſs, was lately happily relieved by the application of a large piece of leather on the ſtomach, covered with unguentum hydrargyri FORTIUS, *which was by miſtake applied inſtead of the* mitius, *preſcribed by a phyſician. In a few hours the breathing ſoftened, and reſtleſſneſs ſubſided, and the puſtules diſcovered a diſpoſition to ſuppurate benignly. This caſe has been conſidered of ſuch conſequence, that an account of it has been publiſhed.*

The following deſcription, as beautiful as it is ſingular and intereſting, of the garden of the Teuilleries in Paris, was given by a gentleman lately arrived in London from the place.

This celebrated ſpot, which was once planted with potatoes to ſupply the wants of the people, forms a curious and correct map of the eighty eight departments of the Republic, and alſo of Savoy, Jemappe, and the other conquered places united to France. This idea, which is moſt artfully conceived to flatter the vanity of the Pariſians, is as elegantly executed. Each path makes the boundary of a department, every mountain is repreſented by an hillock, every foreſt by a thicket, and every river has its correſponding ſtreamlet. Thus every Pariſian, in his morning walk, can now review the whole of the Republic and her conqueſts.

JOHN DARBY & CO.

Are now opening at their Store in Fairfax Street lately occupied by Mr. Jonathan Swift, a very handſome Aſſortment of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Which they will diſpoſe of on the loweſt terms for Caſh. They have alſo 4-4 Iriſh linens, Mens' and Youths' Hats by the box well aſſorted, India Nankeens by the bale, and a few cheſts of the beſt Hyſon and Young Hyſon Teas of the lateſt importation.

N. B. They expect daily from Philadelphia and New-York a variety of articles in the fancy line, and a quantity of German Linens, &c. &c.

Alexandria, May 18.

R. Patton and C. Scott

HAVE imported in the ſhips Adriana, via Baltimore, and Alexandria to this place, a neat collection of

GOODS,

which nearly completes their Spring Aſſortment, and are now opening for ſale, on the uſual credit, at their wholeſale ſtore in King ſtreet.

May 19.

PUBLIC SALES.

On Saturday next, the 21ſt of May, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon,

WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,

Rum in Hogſheads, Wine in Pipes and Quarter-Caſks, Mahogany and Common Furniture of Various Kinds, together with

A Variety of Dry Goods,

MARSTELLER & SONS.

ALSO,

On the SAME DAY, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon,

WILL BE SOLD,

On Colonel Gilpin's Wharf,

Thirty Hogſheads of Prime SUGAR,

On a Credit of 30, 60, and 90 Days,

For Negotiable Notes with approved Indorſers.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

May 19.

FOR SALE

A likely Young Negro Boy,

ABOUT SEVENTEEN YEARS OLD,

Who has been accuſtomed to wait in the Houſe. Enquire of the Printer.

May 19.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the Citizens of Alexandria, that he has juſt moved to this place where he intends carrying on the BRICK-MAKING, BRICK-LAYING, and PLAISTERING BUSINESS extenſively. Thoſe Gentlemen who may think proper to entruſt him with their buſineſs, may rely on having the beſt materials, and their work executed in a neat and workman-like manner. He will furniſh all materials on reaſonable terms, if agreeable to his employers. Plans, with an eſtimate of the expences, will be drawn gratis for thoſe who employ him to build.

NICHOLAS VOSS.

May 19.

THE ſubſcriber has removed to DUKE-STREET, into the Houſe in which Col. FITZGERALD lately lived.

JAMES CRAIK.

May 19.

PIANO FORTE.

J. H. Smith,

ORGANIST and PROFESSOR of MUSIC,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria, that he teaches the Piano Forte and Harpſichord in its different branches, and, as he is termed a tolerable ſinger, the moſt faſhionable ſongs.

Mr. Smith has taught in the firſt Young Ladies' boarding ſchools on the continent, and is well known to poſſeſs the neceſſary abilities, politeneſs and patience. A copy of his eaſy ſonata, conſiſting of three different movements, and ſonatas of other matters may be had of him. He has no objection to tune inſtruments. A meſſage or line ſent to the printing office will be punctually attended to.

May 19.

SPRING GOODS.

BY ſundry conveyances the ſubſcriber has received his Spring Importation of DRY GOODS, with an aſſortment of

Hardware, Ironmongery, &c.

AND ALSO

London Bottled Porter,

both of the Brown, Stout, and Mild qualities in caſes hogſheads and hampers,

JOHN MANDEVILLE.

April 11th.

For Sale,

AN unexpired Leaſe of Nine Years and Six Months of that Beautiful Meadow Lot of Ground on the Weſt ſide of the George-Town Road, and half a mile from Alexandria. The Lot contains Fifteen Acres, and is under a complete Fence. The Ground-Rent is only Eight Pounds per annum.—For further particulars enquire of

ROBERT HENDERSON.

N. B. I will let the Upper Part of my Dwelling-Houſe and Kitchen, on Harper's Wharf, which is in complete repair.

May 10. R. H.

John Hubball,

UPHOLSTERER AND CABINET-MAKER,

Deſires to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has received from England a Quantity of

CURLED HAIR

for Mattreſſes and Sophas,

Which he is making up for the ſeaſon, and will ſell up on Reaſonable Terms.

N. B. Bells hanged, and Venetian Blinds made in the neateſt manner.

April 28. t. f.

From the Farmer's Weekly Museum.

From the Shop of
MESS. COLON & SPONDEE,

SIMON, our journeyman, to cousin SIMON SPUNKY, Greeting.

Shall verse, to praise great Gunn be call'd in,
And not one line for Abra'm Baldwin!
Baldwin biform who patriarch like,
Knows how to pray as well as fight:
Who in her broil with mother Britain,
Did fiercer deeds than Gordon writ on—
When drums and guns at York were rattling,
As a bold, pious brigade chaplain,
Despising carnal, martial merit,
Proudly drew forth the sword of spirit;
And fiercely hied to secret place,
To spread before the Lord our case.
Brave Abraham despising railleries,
In presence of the House and Galleries,
Dar'd tell them all, in valiant trim,
That gouging Gunn had challeng'd him!
Expecting doubtless in his rage,
The House like kings in feudal age,
Would order those brave knights to try,
Their might in deeds of chivalry:
Where high sir Gunn, by trumpet call'd in
Should fight the knight yclept sir Baldwin!
The lists their Marshal sent t'array,
And speaker go to see fair play.
O cousin Simon, fie for shame!
Forbear your big pop Gunn to name;
Tell not how often he's been charg'd;
How often in the air discharged!
How often prim'd, how often ramm'd
And how much oftener flash'd in pan,
Your bouncing Gunn, for all your fuss,
Is nothing to my blunderbuss.
Cease cousin Spunky, cease to tell,
How Gunn braves Jackson, hemp and h-ll,
Baldwin braves more than h-ll and hemp,
Brave Abra'm bravely braves contempt.

Mandeville and Jamesson.

HAVE FOR SALE

Jamaica and Windward Island Rum
New England do.
Holland Geneva
Cogniac Brandy
Whiskey
Best White Wine Vinegar
India Arrack and French Liquers in bottles
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, Port, } WINES, in Pipes, Hogsheads, and Quarter-Casks.
Claret in cases
Hibbert's London Porter and Brown Stout
Green Coffee
Muscovado and Loaf Sugars
Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, Bohea, } TEAS, of the latest Importations, and best qualities.

Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Cayenne Pepper, Ginger, Allspice, Rice, Salt, Copperas, Madder, Spanish Segars, Lieper's Snuff in bottles assorted, Fig Blue, Mustard in bottles, Chocolate, White and Brown Soap, Mould and Dipped Candles, Anchovies, Raisins in kegs and boxes, Mushroom Catsup, India Nankeens, Soal Leather, Morocco Skins, &c. &c. which they will dispose of by wholesale or retail on reasonable terms for Cash or at the usual Credits.

April 30.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock, will commence the Sale, at Public Auction, of

That TRACT of LAND adjoining the Town of Alexandria, called SPRING GARDEN FARM, in lots or squares not exceeding three acres nor less than three quarters of an acre, according to the plan and division made of the said Farm by Col. George Gilpin: by which each square will have a lane or alley upon every side of it. There will be a credit of three, six nine and twelve months; the purchaser giving his negotiable notes for the several payments; and upon making the last payment a good Deed in fee simple with general warrantee, free from every incumbrance, will be given the purchaser by the subscriber. This tract of land has been conveyed to the subscriber by Matthew Franklin Bowne and Theodorus James Hamilton without condition or Reserve, and the rent reserved upon it payable to John Wise, has been by him released to me; by which the subscriber has a fee simple in the land free from all incumbrance, as may be seen by the deeds now in the hands of James Keith. The sale will be continued from day to day until the whole property is disposed of. Any person who may incline to make prompt payment will be allowed a discount at the rate of 10 per cent. per ann. upon the money paid, and receive his deed immediately.

May 10. JESSE SIMMS.

For Freight or Charter to any Port in Europe,

THE SHIP
ALEXANDRIA,
HMNRY BAYNE, MASTER,
Burthen 420 hhds. Tobacco.

ALSO,
THE BRIG
VIRGINIA,

MARK BUTTS, MASTER.
Burthen 300 hhds Tobacco or 2000 barrels Flour.

For Terms apply to
SHREVE & LAWRASON.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
Liverpool Sale, loose and in sacks; Porter, in casks from 9 to 12 dozen in each; Queen's Ware in small crates, well assorted; Lead in bars, pigs, and sheets: Copper, suited for Stills; Tin in boxes.

May 17.

For Freight or Charter to any port of Europe or West Indies.

THE SCHOONER
MARIA,
Burthen One Hundred and Twenty Tons.
She is a strong, staunch, and well found Vessel.

Apply to
JAMES M. M'REA & CO.
WHO HAVE FOR SALE
About ninety Hogsheads
Muscovado Sugar
OF GOOD QUALITY.

May 16

For Freight or Charter to Philadelphia or New-York,

THE NEW SCHOONER
MARIA,
Henry Bowcock, Master,
Burthen 66 Tons.
Lying at Hamilton's Wharf.

She is now ready to take in a Cargo. For Freight o Passage apply to the Master on board.

May 17

For Charter to Europe.

THE SHIP
ROXA,
ASA SHURTLIFF, COMMANDER,
An excellent Philadelphia built, live oak & cedar ship of about 3000 barrels burthen, now laying at Norfolk, and will be here and ready to take a cargo in a few weeks. For terms apply to
JOHN B. DABNEY,

Who has for sale, on a liberal credit,

Two Dwelling Houses & Lots,

In Fee Simple, on Washington Street.

One undivided fifth part of the Estate of the late Mr. Fleming; consisting of about 15 House Lots and several Houses; a variety of

French and English Goods,

The remainder of several importations, which will be sold low to close accounts.

All persons having demands against the Subscriber, of any nature whatever, are desired to exhibit them as soon as possible for settlement, at his dwelling-house on Water Street; and all those indebted to him are informed that he shall be under the painful necessity of using coercive measures with delinquents after the 10th of June next, as he shall then embark for Europe.

JOHN B. DABNEY.

Alexandria, May 12.

Land for sale.

A TRACT containing upwards of 400 Acres, lying in Loudoun County, about 2 miles from Leesburg, 38 from Alexandria, and 35 from the Federal City, and within 3 miles of Potomack River, where boats pass, and is convenient to several valuable Merchant Mills. It is situated on the public road, and is a good stand for a Public House. There is upwards of 200 acres of this land cleared, and under good fences; is in good repair for farming, and excellent to produce wheat and pasturage of a natural growth, such as White Clover Spear, and Blue Grass. There is about 20 acres of good improved Meadow, most of which is, and may be, watered by a constant running stream, and more may be made. The purchaser may have liberty of seeding the ensuing season, and full possession given him the 15th of October next. This land will be sold cheap for Cash.—For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the Premisses.

THADEUS DULIN.

May 6. c. p. 3 w.

Blank Bills of Laden and Exchange for at Sale the Printing-Office.

SPRING GOODS.

Joseph Riddle & Co.

HAVE this day received, and are now landing, from on board the Expedition, Captain Boyle, from London, an extensive assortment of

LONDON GOODS,

Purchased by one of the Firm at the different Manufactures, which they will offer for sale, by the Piece or Package, at their Dry Good Storehouse on Swift's-alley, opposite Messrs. Patton and Butcher's Iron-Store. They daily expect the remainder of their London Goods by the ship Sisters, and an assortment of Hardware by the ship Alexandria from Liverpool.

April 5.

W. J. HALL,

HAS RECEIVED,
By the Ship Sally, James Croudhill,
Part of his Spring Goods,
And hourly expects the Arrival of the principal part.
NOW ON HAND,

Broad and Narrow Hoes,
Nails from 4*d.* to 20*d.*
Hatts by the Box.
Porter by the Cask.
Earthen Ware.
Seine Twine,
Window Glass.
Grindstones.
And sundry articles adapted to the Season.

Which will be sold at the most reasonable advance
BY WHOLESALE.

April 12.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF

Ford, Patton & Co.

HAVING this day expired, and dissolved by mutual consent, they request all those indebted to the concern at Alexandria, to make immediate payment to Robert Patton, Jun. and Charles R. Scott, who are duly authorised to pay and receive all debts due by, and to the concern, and also those indebted to their store at *Port-Tobacco*, to make immediate payment to John E. Ford, who will receive and discharge all debts due to and from that store.

JOHN E. FORD,
ROBERT PATTON, Junr
CHARLES R. SCOTT.

Alexandria, April 12.

Robert Patton & Charles Scott,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the Public, that they intend to be regular in their importation of DRY GOODS: and have received by the Ship Sisters, from London, a small part of their

SPRING GOODS,

And are in hourly expectation of the remainder, by the first vessels from London and Liverpool, as they were all shipped in February.

April 14. t. f.

SPRING GOODS.

James M. M'Crea & Co.

HAVE had an arrival at Baltimore of part of their Spring Importations, which they expect round in a few days; and the remainder are expected daily in different Vessels from London and Liverpool. The whole will form an assortment of well chosen, and well bought,

SPRING GOODS,

Which they will have opened for sale at their Store on Fairfax-Street, by the Piece or Package only, on very moderate terms for Cash, or at the usual Credit to punctual Customers.

April 5.

☞ A large and commodious STORE, in a good stand for Business, to let. Enquire as above.

STORE TO RENT.

THE subscriber will let the STORE and CELLAR now occupied by Messrs. Pomeroy and Isabel, at the corner of King and Pitt Streets, and will give Possession on the 13th of June next.

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE.

May 17.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Petition will be presented to the next General Assembly, to pass a Law authorizing the People within the Northern Neck to form themselves into a separate and independent State.

May 17.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests all those who have any Accounts against him to present them for payment.

G. DENEALE.

May 12, 2796.

A few pounds of Nutmeg; French Brandy in pipes; Claret in boxes, five years old; Soap in boxes—For Sale on a moderate Credit, by

Francis Vivent.

April 12. t. f.